CHINA, EUROPEAND UNITED STATES

The Part This Country Has Taken in the Far East.

IMPORTANTINTERESTS IN ORIENT

The Concessions That Have Been Granted to Foreign Powers in the Flowery Kingdom and the New Era Opening There

The following interesting paper on China and the part the United States and other foreign powers are playing there is by B. W. Parnold, Jr., to Ph. D. of Johns Hopkins University. The paper was recently read before a teachers' cito at Emory College, Ga., where Dr. Arnold has been filling the Chair of History and Political Economy. Dr. Arnold has been elected to the Chair of History and English at the State Fernale Normal School at Farm-ville, Va., where he will take up his work at the opening of the next session.

United States has experienced a marvelsly wide and rapid westward expansion, e treaty of peace with the mother coun-made the Mississippi River the west-bundary of the new republic, but soon I this stream and with long, bold stride ad begun a steady march across the cor straight for the western scaboard

g new territory at every step. In nation more than doubled its area rson's Louisiana purchase, making Rocky Mountains its western boundary it bought from Spain the East and Floridas and pushed its southern o the Gulf of Mexico; in 1815 it ec-the immense domain of Texas; in it negotiated with England about th suited Oregon territory and obtained full e to the sputhern section of it, em-cing the States of Oregon, Idaho and Washington; in 1848 by treaty with Mexico after a two years' victorious war, it gained in paying Mexico \$15,000,000, nearly and parts of New Mexico, Colorado an Wyoming—a larger area than the Unite States owned at the end of the Revolution panties owhen at the end of the revolution-ary war—which completed the territorial ex-pansion of the Union into contiguous ter-ritory and gave the nation possession of the Pacific Coast from Mexico on the South to Capada on the north.

South to Cartilla on the north.

But this humanese territory of natural boundaries was not enough to satisfy the ambition of the young nation, and the limitess expanse of the mighty Pacific did these expanse of the mignly Pacific did not, therefore, long prove a barrier to its gapid advance. On the contrary, the occan's quiet waters invited to voyages of exploration and conquest still further west, and soon, as some say, divinely guided, the restless, aspiring nation has launched out upon the still bosom of the vast sea, salled far away into another harmlessberg and planted its standard mon vast sca, sailed far away into another hemisphere and planted its standard upon the rich isles of the Orient. From Russia in 1867 the Aleutian Islands and Alaska were bought (for \$7,20,000), in 1898 the Hawaijan Islands were annexed, and in 1898 the distant Philipphies. To-day the face of the American nation is turned to-ward the continent of Asia, and far cast-ery questions are becoming more than ever on questions are becoming more than ever

A PROPHECY.

A PROPHECY.

The United States appears to believe the prophetic utterance of William H. Sewind, made a generation ago, that "the Pacific Ocean, its shores its Islands and

na and its future." "The great ques-of the East is China," stated Dr. numan, president of the first Philippine umission, on first arriving in America spending six months in the Orica then he has been an able an witness to the importance of increasing American interests there, as well as to the necessity of our taking as energetic a stand as possible to preserve them.

reserve them. An explanation of the world's interest in China to-day may be found in the follow

The magnitude of its territory, China proper being equal to half the continent of Durope, or one and a half times that part of the United States that lies east of the Mississippi; and yet China proper forms only a third of the total area of the 2. The rich and abundant natural re-

Fources of the country, its exceptionally fertile soil; immense mineral deposits, navigable water-ways, commercial possiblittes, and in general, all the essentials of a splentid, material prosperity. 3. Its vast population, numbering in China proper \$50,000,000—almost one-fourth

of the world's population.

4. The character of the race, its praise-worthy qualities of temperance, conser-vatism, patience and frugality.

5. This vast region, with its hundreds of

millions of men, is almost entirely unde millions of men, is almost entirely unde-veloped. For thousands of years there has been little or no progress. An extreme conservatism that rejects all foreign inno-vations as worthless and dangerous has characterized the people, the worship of ancestors making it a religious virtue to cling to the old and despise the new. Conrequently the great natural resources of the country are unutilized; her coal and fron fields scancely touched, transportation facilities crude and primitive, manufactntly the great natural resources racinities create this plantation, the control was poorly developed, her labor force unorganized by intelligent enterprise and, therefore, wastefully misdirected; the intellectual and moral life of the people low. Her methods of government, educational system, armament, institutions and imple-tments of every sort are antiquated and honry with age. For scores of centuries the nation has been wrapt in deep ber-oblivious to faults and needs w oblivious to the world without-vainly dreaming of a complate isolation for itself from the rest of the busy world and of an entire exclusion from its shores of the

enlightening agencies of an aggressive, beneficent. Christian civilization.

6. The leading nations of the earth tocay seem bent upon thoroughly awakening China and upon forcing her to give en-trance to the life and labor of the outer Greed of gain, and not a benevo lent philanthropy, as some profess, is quite probably the chief incentive to the Pow-ers in this movement; but, be this as it may, one thing is sure, advances are ing made and the deeds of the nations ove that they heartly appreciate the ords of Sidney Smith when he said: "I tem for bombarding all the exclusive Asi etics who shut up the earth and will not let me walk civilly through it, doing no harm and paying for what I want."
IMPORTANT CONCESSIONS.

Japan opened the eyes of China in the recent war to the weakness of her defense and to the insufficiency of her naval and military conjument. Russia. England. France and Germany, aware of her help-

less condition, have not hesitated to de-mand important territorial grants, which were forthwith conceded, and though the parties would disclaim any intention of dismembering China, yet, like hungry wolves, they hang now about the borders

of the empire, watching and eager to rush in and tear in pieces. With raw recruits for her army, with disabled, poorly-equipped men of war for her navy, with a corrupt court, with dis-honest, intriguing officials in high positions of State, with embarrassing financial burdens, China appears helpless in the pres-ence of dangers now threatening her. Thus far the concessions secured, except in the case of Russia, affect only the coast line, leaving the vast interior still under Chinese control, but further forcible annexations are prevented, apparently, only by the

jealous rivairies that exist among the con-testing nations themselves.

A glance at the map of Asia shows that the western nations have secured naval stations and made settlements along China's entire sea coast. Commencing at the extreme south and going steadily northward, we find Leichau, French; Ma-cao, Portuguese; Hong Kong, British; San-mun, Italian; Kiao-Chao, German; Weihai-Wei, British, and Port Arthur, Russian. In November, 1807, Germany selzed the port of Kiao-Chao, on the Shan-tung pro-montory, assigning as her reason for this action the desire to obtain satisfaction for the murder of certain German missionaries in the adjacent territory. The seizure was legalized a few months later through a treaty, by which this port and the adja-cent territory were leased to Germany for a term of ninety-nine years, with the right to construct railways, establish forfifica-tions, station troops, and undertake va-rious enterprises throughout the whole pro-vince of Shap-time. Poss'a impediately vince of Shan-tung. Russia immediately followed Germany's move, and first ob-taining permission in December, 1897, to winter her squadron at Port Arthur, in the Liaotung peninsula, she shortly effected an agreement with China by which Port Arthur, Tailen Wan and the adjacent terri-

tory were leased for a term of twenty-five years, with the understanding that the lease could subsequently be extended longer by mutual consent. England then, under the plea of the necessity of main-taining the balance of power in China, oc-cupied the port of Wei-hal-Wei, which faces Fort Arthur on the other side of the Gulf of Pechili, and in addition secured from China the pledge that no portion of the Yang-Tze basin should be mortgaged, leased or ceded to another power. Later, in order to strengthen and the better defend her settlement at Hong Kong, England Insisted on the lease of a strip of mainland in the province of Kuang-tung.

FRANCE FOLLOWS SUIT.

France now followed suit and demand-

France now followed suit, and demanded as an offset to concessions to England, as well as in compensation for the murder of some of her missionaries, the cession of a port near the northern boundary of French Indio-China, on the Kuang-Chao Bay. Then Japan, noting these foreign aggressions on the continent opposite, was forthwith disturbed with uneasy forebodings, and to make secure her influence and power in Asia, at once demanded and obtained from China the promise that the latter would not allenate, except to Japan, any of her territory in the province of Fu-Kien, France now followed suit, and demandterritory in the province of Fu-Kien, which faces the Island of Formosa, Italy, the last on the scene, has been attempting to gain a naval station in the bay of

Sun-Mun.

Leaving the coast and looking inland we find that the three European powers chiefly concerned have also claimed general zones of influence-France, the southern provinces; England, the Yang-Tse Valley, and Russia, Manchuria. Or, to state more specifically present political influences that indicate the most probable future developments. Chinese to trade, mining, commerce, prospective rallway, etc. Should the partition of China ever occur it would probably fol-lowe these dividing lines. With refer-ence to the dismemberment of China, the of 1897 the powers were assured by the Russian Prime Minister that their arrival was occasioned only by the convenience of wintering there. But the port had soon been leased, and ultimately, in spite of a promise to leave open the port to foreign trade, it was made exclusively Russian. Posing as China's protector, Russia ousted the Japanese from the Liactung peninsula, and then seized the peninsula herse'f, on which is sutuated Port Arthur, the only naval fortress owned by the Chinese.

Thus having advanced to the Gulf of Pechili and rendered Pekin insecure, she now threatens the unity and permanence of the Chinese Empire Itself. The Trans-Siberian Railway, shrewdly termed in

f the Chinese Empire Itself. The Trans-iberian Raflway, shrewdly termed in hina by the Russians the 'Chinese East-en Raflway,' though there is not a hinese shareholder in the company, la-tead of terminating in an tee-free port in the Pacific, as was originally intended, is now to be extended southward over 400 files into Chinese territory to the Gulf of Pechili. By means of the Russo-hinese banks at Pekin, other raflways are also been finneed by the Russians. we also been financed by the Russians tubly the already half-completed line om Pekin to Cheng-Ting, and also conclons of a line to tap the Yang Tse val-and one to tap the rich mining province

RUSSIA'S EXCLUSIVE POLICY. RUSSIA'S EXCLUSIVE FOLICY.

Almost every advance Russia has made

Asia has resulted in the relentless exlusion of British and American manunetures, and greater restrictions upon the ents of their missionaries from each area annexed. With these facts in it is hard to believe the profession "the independence and integrity of

ting is a fundamental principle of Rushas the credit of being Russia's ally in the Chinese question. England claims to be opposed to the Russian policy of territorial aggression and high protective tariffs, not desiring the dimemberment of China, but advocating the proposition of the company of the co open-door policy for trade and comm Only as a counter-poise to the Russian occupation of Port Arthur and to the German occupation of Kiao-Chao Bay, it consented to occupy, it assert. Wei-hai-Wei at the suggestion of the Chinese themselves. The fact, however, that England has taken possession of this territory ap-pears in the eyes of the world as a direct pears in the eyes of the wird as a mache contradiction of her professed policy, and few, judging from her past history, doubt that England will not take every foot of land she can possibly get in any part of the globe. But thus far her territorial aggressions in China have not been extensive nor altogether uncalled for, and, as she is a free-trader and usually opens wider the gates of commerce where she goes, it is probably true that China and the world at large have more to gate. goes, it is possed, and the world at large have more to gain from pagiand's liberal free-trade policy than from Russia's exclusive protective policy. Lord Salisbury, the prime minister of Engand, in the House of Lords in 1898, thus expressed Great Britain's attitude toward China. "If I am asked what is our policy in China, it is the maintainance of the inin China, it is the maintainance of the integrity and independence of the Empire and its guidance in the paths of reform."

Germany, as opposed to France, will probably find it to her interest to coperate, with England, Japan's policy, briefly stated, is Asia for the Asiatics.

A CONSISTENT COURSE.

A review of the United States' dealings.

A review of the United States' dealings

with China shows that the American gov-ernment has all along pursued a consis-tent course of non-intervention in Chinese affairs.

By an act approved March 3, 1843, Congress placed \$49,000 at the disposal of the President to enable him to establish the future commercial relations between the United States and the Chinese Empire on terms of national, equal reciprocity. Caleb Cushing was appointed envoy extraordi-nary, minister plenipotentiary and com-missioner to China, and by July 3, 1844, he had concluded an agreement by which the five ports then open to the British were opened also to the trade and the residence opened also to the trade and the residence of American citizens. Duties of import and export were also prescribed, and it was stipulated that the duties required of the United States citizens should not be higher than those required of the people of other nations. The citizens of the United States were also exempted from the action of the Chinese criminal law. If they committed crimes they were to be tried and punished by the United States consuls according to the laws of the United States, Before this exclusion had been the rule, though the United States had a consulate at Canton, and some American merchants resided there. In 1858 the United States shared in the benefits embraced in new treaties forced from China by Great Britain and France, These nations had sought and Igalied the right of diplomatic representation at Pekin, religious freedom sought and grained the right of diplomatic representation at Pekin, religious freedom for foreigners, entrance to new ports, lower duties on domestic produce in transit to the coast, suppression of piracy and the extension of these privileges and rights to all civilized nations. When England was endeavoring to force these concessions, she sought to persuade the United States to assume what was termed a "more positive attitude toward China." meaning some show of arms, but the United States, while ready to cooperate peacefully in influencing China, declared an unwillingness to increase our naval force there for aggressive purposes. In June, 1861, Anson Burlingame was cent by the United States as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China, with instructions to make an effort to substitute fair, diplomatic action for

o substitute fair, diplomatic action for

force.

The desire of the United States was to see established and maintained in China a strong central government able to enforce its treaties and preserve native autonomy. In 1888 it was enabled to conclude a treaty, having as its basic principle the recognition of the sovereign authority of the Imperial Government at Pekin over the people of the Chinese Empire, and over their social, commercial and political relations with the western powers. Since that treaty the United States has consistently pursued a policy of co-operation, based upon the independence of China and an open door to commerce. In 1899 our government gained from France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Russia and Japan a written declaration promising that in their influidual spheres of influence the commercial interests of our people would be preserved in their entirety, that no exclusive rights would be demanded for their own clizens, that ports open at present will remain open and that all new ports they may hereafter open shall cither be free ports or the only customs collected shall be those provided for by the treaties with China in force at the time, that no higher harbor dues on vessels or railroad rates on merchandisc shall be required of subjects of other powers than of their own. Such is the so-called "open-door" in China, which the United States has recently been able to secure. n China, which the United States has re-cently been able to secure. POSITION OF INFLUENCE.

rently been able to secure.

POSITION OF INFLUENCE.

That the United States new occupies a position of recognized influence and nower in the settlement of Chinese questions is revealed by the fact that her good will and support are so eagerly sought by the leading contesting nations. Japan, a young republic, is seeking the favor of the American Government in order to win its help in preserving Asia intact and repelling further foreign excreachments. England, the mother country, points to kinship of race and institutions, declaring herself the staunchest, best friend the United States has ever had, and invites the American nation to co-operate with her in the policy of developing, not destroying. China. And she adds, if one reads her thoughts correctly: "Should the partition of the Empire ever come, would not the United States prefer to see a democratic, freedom-loving, Christian Anglo-Saxon civilization predominate, rather than an absolute deepotic, Graeco-Catholic, Slavone civilization? Russia, too, is an earnest suitor for the hand of the Union. The Russian Slav earnestly declares that he has always been a better friend of the Americans than the Englishman, and to prove it he points first to England's record in the revolutionary war, the war when the presence of a squadron of live of her vessels in New York harbor kept Singland from recognizing and aiding the Confederacy. He asserts, too, that au-ocratic rather than republican ideas of government will best succeed in Asia, hat the United States has been under the tutelage of England too long already and that the American nation has more gain in Asia from supporting Russia, country occupying such a controlling sition on the continent, than from more

remote England.
Thus it appears the United States may be able, and may be called upon in the future, to decide whether the Slav or the future, to decide whether the Slav or the Anglo-Saxon shall rule in Asia, and, too, whether China may be dismembered or left intact. The United States can hardly afford to have nothing whatever to do with the solution of these Chinese questions. American interests there to day are by no means interests there to day are by no

growing.

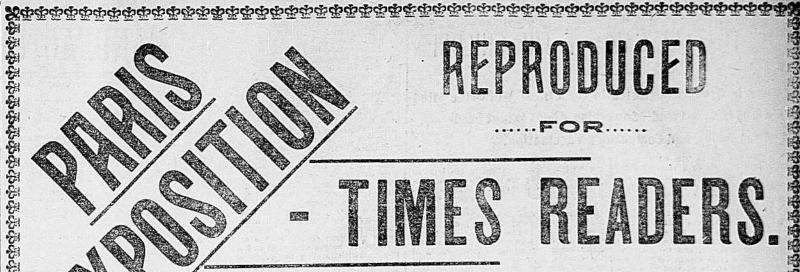
In April, 1893, the Chinese Minister at Washington, acting in his official capacity as a representative of the Imperial Government, signed a concession for a rail-way, to be built by American capital, from Hankow, the great metropolis of Centra Hankow, the great metropolis of Central China, to Canton, the gateway to the southern half of the Empire. With its branches it has a length of about one thousand miles, and probably represents the most ambitious industrial project hitherto undertaken in the East. In 1898 the exports from the United States to China almost doubled in value those from the whole continent of Europe. Great Britain, Japan and India only were ahead of us in exports, and the figures for 1893, it is said, will put us even ahead of India. Since 1873 our exports have increased over seven-1873 our exports have increased over seven-fold. The increase of the last five years fold. The increase of the fast five years has been chiefly in manufactures of cotton, raw cotton, iron, steel, machinery, olls and flour. Wheat is not grown in Southern China, and American flour is in brisk demand there, as cotton goods of the New England and Southern mills are in the Nexts. The manufactures of cotton from The manufactures of cotton from the United States, which amounted in 1899 to \$5,193,427, increased during the next year (1899) to \$9,844,565, and flour from \$3,835,727

to \$4,039,340.

THE MISSIONS.

As to missions, the American societies have 276 ordained missionaries and 671 other foreign workers, or 267 in all. Their native assistants number 2,124. The number of members in the churches is 40,027. ber of members in the churches is 40,027 The entire membership of all mission churches is 80,682, and it increases at the rate of about 14 per cent, per annum, Where these missionaries have gone they have established churches, preaching sta-tions, hospitals, dispensaries, schools, col-leges, printing presses, etc. Of the 11.86, foreign residents in the open ports of China at the end of 1897, 1,564 were Ameri-

With these numerous interests at stake it is hard to believe the United States will ever consent to withdraw from China and from active participation in the important from active participation in the important affairs of the Orient. These new western forces, like leaven in the lump, have been stiently, but powerfully, working in the Chinese mass, until to-day there is, it is



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that have created it. With them the decision lies as to whether China shall relapse into her primitive, semi-barbarous state or shall continue to progress toward a higher civilization. The Protestant mis-sionary has brought to China new life and light, and has thus materially influenced the traditions and ideals of the Empire. Changes for the better and social reforms are being eagerly demanded. The young Emperor that has been quite recently de-posed by the present Empress Dowager. posed by the present Emples Policy his aunt, was forced to resign office because of his reckless haste in trying to inaugurate new, radical and far-reaching reforms. The system of education and discremaniations, of salaries and official support, of taxation and finance, the judicial department, the nature of the government, the retained religion (tself-all were to expense). department, the nature of the government, the national religion itself—all were to experience radical changes. To accomplish their ends the young Emperor and the reform party endeavored to set aside the old Queen, along with the tried advisers of the crown, but the Empress Dowager, who had the support of Kussia, by chance heard of the intrigue to capture and imprison her, and, fearing already for the heard of the intrigue to capture and imprison her, and, fearing already for the safety, of the State under the sway of western influence, by a bold stroke of policy, which was supported by the conservative, older element of her people, she assumed control of the government, and they extend the last at the risk of losing. hen ordered the lad, at the risk of losing

then ordered the lad, at the risk of losing his head, to retire and keep quiet.

At present the Empress Dowager seems determined to return to the old paths and to restore again the rule and spirit of ancient conservatism. She has shown a desire to bestow the highest honors possible on officials that oppose all foreign innovations and loyally support the native traditional, time-honored customs. She issued last February an edict commanding a return to the old manner of study, according to the teachings of Confucius, for examination for official rank and ordered the abolition of the study of the "pow depraved and erroneous subthe "now deprayed and erroneous sub-jects of the western schools," threatening with punishment the teachers of such

Along with this change of feeling in the court has grown up also in certain sections a bitter hatred for resident for Chinese mass, until to-day there is, it is claimed, a "young China" contending against the old, and this situation imposes new responsibilities on the nations in "Boxers," have been formed in some

o the safety and peace of foreigners. To murd the lives and interest of Amerian citizens our government felt it nec-ssary not long ago to dispatch from assary not long ago to dispatch from demiral Watson's squadron a small vested and send it up one of the rivers into the interior as far as possible. No enounter was expected, but the move, no counter was expected, but the move, as doubt, was a wise precaution. The presence of one of our war vessels there signifies no intention on the part of the United States to interfere with China's sovereign rights, but it does mean that American interests will be protected, if not by China, by the United States; that the new life and light, promising such the new life and light, promising , creat blessings to China and the w in the future will not be allowed to be put out, and that the United States will co-operate with the other powers in the movement to compel China to perform international duties.

The United States, in her recent open door treaties with the various nations concerned, has prevented for a time fureneroachments on China, and given ther encroacements of China, and 2, see the Flowery Kingdom the opportunity to prove her ability to play the part of an independent, civilized, sovereign nation. May she improve the opportunity well: else, failing in her duties, she may be-come the prey of more powerful nations. prey of more powerful nations, 3. W. ARNOLD, JR., PH. D., Of Johns Hopkins University.

AN OLD SPANISH BELL.

Cast Centuries Ago, it is Owned by a Connecticut Village Church.

At East Haddam, only a short distance At East Haddam, only a short discrete from the Nathan Hale school-house, which was dedicated jwith such imposing ceremonies by the Sons of the Revolution and the people of the town, recently, is an old bell which antedates the school-house in the by more than nine hundred years. It has a position on the stone wall at the rear of the pretty little stone church, just on the edge of the cemetery, and from its apedge of the cemetery, and rion is appearance none would suppose that it had known the heat of summer and the cold of winter for almost eleven centuries. It is not very large, and the greenness of old is not very large, and the greenness of old the summer to country has made but age so common to copper has made but

slight inroads upon it. When Nathan Hale died for his country this old bell was of the age of Methuselah, the old Nathan Hale schoolhouse now ington Star.

the time Christopher Columbus discovered America it had been ringing out the days of more than half a thousand years. It tolled the deaths of the thousands of Spanlards who were lost in the destruction of the great Armada; witnessed the incur-sions of the Moors and Arabs across the Straits of Gibraitar as they despoised the fair vineyards of Castile and for more than four hundred years knew none but Moorish

Europe was but a wild, unsettled, savage country when this old bell was cast, and the British Isles were but so much terri-tory ruled by claimish barons with might the only law.

When Ferdinand and Isabella ascended

the throne of Spain the little old bell in the East Haddam church-yard helped to ring out the tidings to all the country 'round.

It was then in the tower of one of the churches of Aragon, the home province of For more than six hundred rerumand. For more that six handred years it had been there, calling the peo-ple-rich and poor-to service; ringing out the joy of their marriage celebrations and tolling the death requiem.

Early in this century, when Napoleon

Early in this century, when Napoleon started on his sacking tour of Spain, and was finally overthrown by Wellington, this bell, together with many others, was taken from its place in the belfry of the stone church which it has occupied so long. Twenty years afterward, in 1834 or 1835, a shiplaced of helix from Spanish iong. Twenty years afterward, in 1834 or 1835, a shipload of bells from Spanish churches, which Napoleon had destroyed, was sent to this country, consigned to various bell foundries to be recast for bells for American churches. The old East Haddam bell was in the lot. William Willys Prati, a New York shipchandler, was in business at that time, this wife was a daughter of the late Captain Oliver Attwood, of East Haddam, Mr. Pratt and als wife were interested in St. Stephen's Episopal Church, at East Haddam, and as the church was ball the Pratt nurchased the in St. Stephen's Episopar Canter, ac East Haddam, and as the church was without a bell, Mr. Pratt purchased the old Spanish bell from among the hundreds of others in the shipload. It was sent to East Haddam and mounted in the church belfry—the old church, which stands on an eminence to the north and east of the town.

For years the Spanish bell did its duty towally, but finally it breame cracked

loyally, but finally it became cracked and its tone was broken and harsh. When the new church was built, close by where

quarters, and their existence is a menace the oldest patriarch of Bible record. At stands, the bell was taken from the steeple rests quietly in the church-

every day.

It was east in the year \$15. The marks of the tongue, where for years it struck against the side, are deep and broad. The Arabic numerals which form the date show that it was cast not long after.
Spain was conquered by the Miors. The
inscription on the ancient bell is in
Spainsh, and can be read very plainly.
It is as follows:

It is as follows:
"The Prior being the Most Rev. Father Allguel Villa Murva. The Procurator, the Most Rev. Father Josef E'Stivan, Corrales Made Mc. Made in Year A. D.

The people of St. Stephen's Church value the old bell very highly, and it will doubtless aways remain in possession of the parish.—Hartford Daily Times.

Lived Live Music.

"Talking about the queer ways some people have of sizing up a man's capahilities for a job," said a resident of Pat-erson, N. J., the other day, "there re-cently died in my town a boss carpenter centry died in my own a bass carpeace, named Hebart, who had one question which he always asked of journeymen who applied to him for employment. If the applicant was found to possess all the other necessary qualifications Hebart

"What are your favorite tunes?"
"Why, what do you want to know that

You whistle and sing some at your work, don't you?"

"Oh, yes."
"Well, what tunes do you generally whistle or sing?"
"Oh, there's 'Old Hundred' and 'Auld Lang Syne' and 'Down by the Weeping

"That's enough!" the boss carpenter Willows, andwould exclaim. "You won't do for me. These tunes are too slow for me. Good

On the contrary, if the applicant

awered, "Oh, I generally whistle tankee Doode," or The Fisher's Herneld or something of that sort, the cargoner